

Revolutionists Would Postpone Action Against Government Until Spring.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 7.—A statement was made last night that the new imperial duma will be summoned on March 3, the anniversary of the freeing of the serfs of Russia. On this duma the reactionaries and the bureaucrats are now basing all their hopes. If there is anything that will pacify the people and put an end to the present unhappy revolutionary movement it will be the calling of a national assembly. If a date for summoning the duma has really been agreed to, and the announcement of this fact is made, it may have a good effect in bringing some order out of the existing chaos.

The civil war has come to an end in most of the cities, but the peasant uprisings and the war in the Baltic provinces are still causes for a great deal of uneasiness on the part of the government authorities. The situation on the railways is also far from satisfactory. There is hardly a line which is working well, and several of the roads are in the hands of strikers and no travel is permitted, except under the express orders of the *syndicat* committee.

Gradually, however, the troops are gaining the upper hand in nearly all the disturbed districts. The outbreaks have been so general, however, and extend over such a great area that it will be impossible to bring about anything like the usual order within at least two months. The greatest danger exists that before that time expires there will be fresh disturbances in the cities which will give fresh inducement to the revolutionists in the provinces to renew the struggle for the rights of free men.

Can Solve Problem. .
The douma, however, can solve the problem if it is capable of solution. The representatives of the people may be able to wrest sufficient recognition of their rights to satisfy the people generally. It is understood, as well, that Premier Witte will resign once the douma meets, and if he does so this will give an opportunity for the douma to put into operation a new system of government, so far as many points are concerned.

There is danger, however, that the influence of the reactionaries, who are elated because of the crushing of the revolution, will be strong enough to lead the Czar to adopt repressive measures which may drive the people into making some demonstration.

An example of the reactionary influence is shown in the congress of delegates from the "Black Hundred" organizations of 150 cities, which has been in session here. The black hundred gangs are made up of the lowest elements of the various cities, who took an active part in the recent Hebrew massacres, acting under the direct instructions of reactionaries at St. Petersburg.

Demands of "Black Hundred."

In Russia in its old form. Another resolution even more significant calls on the monarch to suppress the revolution by the massacre on an appointed day of all the revolutionists, Poles, Armenians, Hebrew and other elements of disorder.

The congress has also directed a circular to all the local black hundred organizations, notifying them to be ready to inaugurate a massacre of all sympathizers with the progressive movement.

The circular concludes with the words: "Millions must die to save Russia, but the sacrifice is for the benefit of the fatherland. The Government, in the pursuit of its policy of repression, has forbidden all meetings until the doom is summoned. This may result in serious trouble, as the right of holding meetings was guaranteed by the manifesto of October 30. The prefect of police has now seen fit, however, to suspend the operation of that section of the manifesto, and the people are almost certain to resent this action."

Favor Later Action.

There is a disposition among many of the revolutionists, however, to postpone active opposition to the government until spring. The severity of the winter in Russia is one reason for the plan being proposed. To ask the working people to give up their positions in the midst of winter and suffer its hardships in addition to those which must follow a general strike, the weap-

on which the revolutionists are certain to employ against the government, namely, Joseph Stalin, the head of the revolution. Many workmen might be disinclined to obey any summons to strike. The agitation will be kept up vigorously, however, if the armed revolution is postponed, and the leadership of the revolutionary movement believes they can gain thousands of supporters in the days between now and warm weather.

Advises receive last night and early today report the usual number of fresh disorders. None of them is of a very serious nature, however. At Tomsk a force of armed militia seized the town and arrested the town officials before they could flee. At Irkutsk, the town at St. Petersburg of the existence of trouble there. The terrorism to which the revolutionists along the Siberian railroad have resorted has made it necessary to close the railroad in the western section of the country. The road is in the hands of the revolutionists who, through their committee, decide who shall be allowed to travel over it. Without an order from the committee no one is allowed to ride. On the Trans-Vladivodka line similar conditions exist.

AMERICANS TO RECEIVE
CHINESE DECORATIONS

The Secretary of State yesterday forwarded to the House and Senate communications asking that John Barrett, minister to Colombia, and Col. J. A. Coker, of the Mississippi River Commission, be authorized to accept the letters-patent and the decorations of the Order of the Double Dragon, conferred upon them by the Chinese government. The honor was conferred on the two gentlemen as a result of their visit to China during their connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

M. Constantini has traveled a hundred miles on them, a "moboot" to St. Petersburg. The motor car show is over.

which was sent to the Isle of Man two years and four months ago returned to its home cote in Blackburn yesterday. It is the property of Sergeant Johnson, the Blackburn coroner's officer.

held there this month. A letter will be dispatched explaining the position of the American clubs in the matter of the question to be discussed abroad.

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